

SALT LAKE HERALD.

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H. C. BROWNLEE, Manager.

Between what we want and what we get there is often a great gulf fixed as there was between Dives and Lazarus. This is for the consolation of candidates who failed to "get there." "Mildly loves company" and this world is crowded with the disappointed.

Members of the Utah Democratic Club should not forget the meeting in the Progress building next Saturday evening at 7:30. Addresses will be delivered on the issues of the day. These should be kept in active life and not allowed to fall in interest.

It is good news to folks in these dull times to know that the only rise likely to take place in flour is when it is mixed with yeast. The supply is plentiful, the price is reasonable and with the benevolent spirit prevailing in Utah nobody here ought to lack for bread.

The Industrial Home was a failure for the object intended, and now it is pronounced unsuitable for the use of the Legislative Assembly. The Utah Commission manage to worry along with it, but it stands as a monument of congressional folly. It should be turned over to the territory and turned into a hospital.

President Lincoln is now the idol of the nation. He is viewed as an ideal man as well as a venerated martyr. Yet he was as roundly abused when he surrendered Mason and Slidell to the British Government as President Cleveland, is today for honoring international justice in his Hawaiian policy. Time vindicates the right.

A rumor was started by some Kansan. City reporter that Senator Vest had committed suicide. As ground for the canard he stated "No one knows where Vest is." The published contradiction says: "Vest is very much alive." Certainly. That is his normal condition. People may always know where Vest is. He stands solid as a Democrat and a statesman and pat on the silver question. You can't pull down that Vest.

Our morning contemporary in commenting upon the income tax proposition, objects to taxing salaries on this ground: "If one man's brains will bring him \$50,000 a year and another man's brains will bring him only \$2,000 a year, then to tax the one and not the other would simply be taxing brains and that is wrong." That might pass perhaps, but our contemporary argues that "when wealth has accumulated until it reaches up into the tens of thousands and more there ought to be a tax increasing as the amount grows." But is money accumulated without "brains"? Is all the "brains" in the heads of men who have salaries? And would not the taxation of incomes, increasing as the amount increases, be a taxation of the brains of the man that makes money without a salary? The taxation of incomes should include high salaries or it should also exclude high receipts made outside of salaries.

Our morning contemporary illustrates its own condition once more by its repeated simile of the "drunken man, who walked around the center table all night and told his wife next morning that he was the longest table he ever saw, he could not find the end." The only difference this time is that the fuddled individual supposed to be the Trib, kept up his rounds till morning, while its usual tale is that his wife found him traveling in the night. But night or morning, that is an excellent description of the Trib's condition and its common practice of reasoning in a circle. When it gets over its present cloudiness of mind and vertigo of brain, perhaps it will be able to see that its commencement and finish—the imaginary "Federal officer," is not in the argument at all, and that is why its roundabout reasonings are without actual beginning or practical end, because its objective point has neither length, breadth nor thickness, is a sign of an imagination confused by continuous circumambulations.

THE CERTIFICATE ISSUED.

The issuance of the certificate of election to Mr. Robertson, Democratic candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly for the Eleventh district, is satisfactory of course to the party, and we believe will be so to many other people in that district. The majority for Mr. Robertson is very small, but it is large enough for all practical purposes.

The dispute arose on a technicality. On that account there are many Republicans who deprecate the contest, and think it has been carried far enough. Of course the contestant has the right to take it into the courts or to the legislature, which is the judge of the election and the qualifications of its members. The certificate, however, is, under the Edmunds law, made the sole evidence of a right to a seat in the Assembly.

We do not care now to enter into the question as to the Mapleton precinct and its relation to the Eleventh district. There are many points involved which would take considerable space to explain. The Commission have decided not to open that question having counted the votes in the district where they appeared to belong. The people ought not to be deprived of their votes on the technical point raised, and will resent any movement designed to take from them their right to a voice in the election, when they cast their ballots in a manner they understood to be perfectly legal, and which so appears on the face of the returns.

Of course every candidate has the right to contest to the utmost extent that he considers to be a deprivation of his rights. But it looks in this instance as though the certificate of the Commission ought to settle the controversy, and the holder thereof be permitted to take his seat in the Assembly as the law provides. His opponent has made a vigorous fight and has the satisfaction of knowing that he came very close to obtaining the victory.

WHERE IS THAT "CODE"?

We do not hear any more about that "code" which like a nightmare has haunted the dreams of our morning contemporary. We did all it asked of us, and more too, in seeking to get to the reality which it contended was behind the shadows it conjured up, but we failed to find anything substantial. Still it was not satisfied, but threw out hints of something secret, some dark and bloody mystery which should be brought to light.

It is now our turn to call for efforts to materialize this Tribune spook. If some "code" or scheme of any kind for legislative action has been prepared, whereby Republicans in future should be deprived of power to exercise their political rights, the plot ought to be exposed and the originators of the terrible thing be properly punished if there is any way to reach them. Therefore, we now call upon our contemporary to "inquire at the office of the Secretary," and if anything is learned about it to let us and the public know what it is.

We are anxious to learn how the Utah legislature could manage to deprive any particular party of its electoral rights. We have not every confidence in the party which our contemporary says is anxious to aid. Nor are we disposed to the belief that in that aid it would not itself resort to very sharp practice, in order to accomplish for the Democrats what it has been pretending was designed as to Republicans.

Please give us a description of the "code" or other means by which the dreadful deed was expected to be accomplished. If there was anything to it, some particulars must have been mentioned. What are they? Did they provide in some way that in future no Republican should vote or hold office? If not what was it all about and how was it to operate?

Candidly, we don't believe our contemporary places any reliance on its own story. Somebody has stuffed it with material for a very small sized sensation, and that material was humbug. Maybe it was that same "respectable" but unknown "old lady," who has been cited as authority for several of its unprovable narrations. If not, it has been walking round that circular table again in the small hours of the morning, and has had another hobgoblin and frightful vision. Anyhow, we call for further particulars. Trot out that "code" and let us see what it is like and what it was designed to effect.

SENATOR MITCHELL ON HAWAII.

It is difficult to believe that Senator Mitchell uttered the nonsense put into his mouth by an Associated Press reporter in San Francisco. He may have expressed what he believes is the sentiment of the Pacific coast on the Hawaiian question. Public opinion is a very fickle thing. The populace will condemn today that which it will applaud tomorrow, and is frequently swayed by influences that are not commensurate with facts or even with common sense. "The sentiment of the Pacific coast" cuts no figure in the right or wrong of a public and international question. But when the reporter makes the Senator say: "There would be as much consistency in instructions to our minister to France to investigate the means by which the present form of government in that country was inaugurated, or the present ministry installed and to attempt to restore the Bourbons to power, as there is in our effort to rethone Queen Liliuokalani," it provokes considerable incredulity. Senator Mitchell is usually clear-headed and is not in the habit of uttering such nonsense as that. It sounds more like the opinion of the reporter and made to do duty as the Senator's, after the fashion of a certain class of interviewers.

There is no question raised as to the legitimacy of the French Republic. If, there were, the United States is not called upon to aid in its settlement. This government did not, indirectly or otherwise, take part in the revolution that overthrew the Bourbons. Its accredited minister was not accused of conspiring to dethrone the monarch. And he did not abdicate under protest until an appeal could be taken to the President of the United States. Nor has there been any proposition made to this government to annex France. Where then does any comparison between the two cases come in? All the conditions we have mentioned as being absent in the alleged Mitchell proposition, are present in the Hawaiian question. It is one that this government could not ignore.

The recognition of the provisional government of Hawaii, so often cited as a reason why there should now be no interference, was but a conditional recognition, existing until the annexation of that territory. It has been acted upon unfavorably. Inquiry into the whole matter has disclosed the fact that the Queen was deposed under the unauthorized assistance of the United States power, and this government had the right to undo that wrong.

The President in this matter represents not a party seeking to undo the work of another party, as suggested by an anti-Cleveland contemporary, but the Government of the United States rectifying a wrong done in its name. Parties come and parties go, but this government abides the same, and has the right to undo what has been unjustly performed in its name by its own representatives.

When the people have had time to reflect and look at all the facts and principles involved in this case, they will change their minds as to the course of Cleveland, and even the sentiment of the Pacific coast will be that, after all, the President was right.

GOVERNOR WEST'S REPORT.

The report of the Governor of Utah to the Secretary of the Interior for 1893 reached this office on Tuesday, but was not received by the editor until yesterday. Following is a synopsis of the statistical information imparted which is of great value to the people of the territory. For the details, which are minute and voluminous, we refer our readers to the pamphlet containing the full report.

The Governor places the population of the territory at 240,865, an increase of 32,900 over the total given in the census of 1890, and makes the explanation that "On account of the recent financial stringency and the violent decline in the price of silver, the population of the mining districts has decreased very materially the past six months, while in all other portions of the Territory there has been a steady growth."

The report of Land Office transactions for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows that the number of entries was 1,713, covering 348,788.00 acres, and the receipts \$94,717.43. The average entered since 1868, when the Land Office was opened here, is 6,245,849.20, and the amount paid \$1,469,941.75.

The valuation of real estate placed at \$62,019,762, improvements at \$23,864,548, personal property at \$32,476,511, making a total of \$108,860,821. The assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns is \$94,533,362.00, and the total indebtedness \$2,098,628.00. It is shown by comparison with the figures for 1892 that while the assessed valuations have increased \$57,323,270.47 the aggregated indebtedness has decreased \$17,645.58.

The tables for the number of residences and business houses erected is incomplete, and therefore no real guide is offered by them in that particular.

A statement of revenue and the assessed value of property, for each year for a number of years is given, and the territorial and school tax for two years for each county.

The live stock tables by counties show these totals: Number of horses and mules for the present year, 32,096; value, \$2,618,895. Of cattle, 250,225; value, \$2,678,055. Sheep, 1,374,836; value, \$2,648,128.

The bank statements to June 30, 1893, show their capital to be \$5,603,643, and their deposits, \$5,237,726.

There are 1,187.91 miles of broad gauge railroads in the territory and 140.3 miles of narrow gauge. The street railroads have 68 miles electric and 5 miles steam motor. "During the past year 36 miles of new road have been constructed. This, added to our previous mileage, makes an aggregate of 1,327.94 miles now in operation within the Territory."

The mineral products are reported on statements furnished by J. E. Dooly of Wells, Fargo & Co., and show these totals: 1,822,616 pounds of copper, at 5 cents per pound, \$91,130.80; 91,117,107 pounds unrefined lead, at \$55 per ton, \$3,565,720.42; 8,969,696 ounces fine silver, at \$30.865 per ounce, \$7,792,388.65; 23,182 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce, \$463,640.00; total export value \$11,152,879.87. Computing the gold and silver at their market value and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,276,818.02.

The Governor explains that "One of our great and heretofore most prosperous industries has been metal mining, producing annually about \$12,000,000. Owing to the low price of silver and lead some of our great mines that have paid regular dividends for years have ceased their payment. The working force has been reduced in some, while others have been closed entirely. A great many honest, thrifty, and industrious miners have been

thrown out of employment. The depression in this great industry has injuriously affected all the various activities and interests of the Territory. Our people almost universally favor the maintenance of the parity of value between silver and gold and the coinage of both metals as money without discrimination against either."

There is a table showing the wages of labor and the hours of employment, which range from \$2 to \$5.50 per day, and from eight to ten hours in time, and the Governor remarks: "We are well supplied with all classes of workmen, from the ordinary laborer to the most skillful mechanic or artisan."

Concerning the silver question he says its unsettled condition has had a very unfavorable effect on our commercial affairs. Many of the mines have shut down, the miners thrown out of employment and business to a considerable extent crippled thereby. He expresses the hope for an early and favorable solution of the problem.

The remaining part of the report is devoted to a number of subjects which are of such interest and importance that we will not attempt to summarize them, but present them here in their entirety. The Governor has presented a concise and valuable report, unpartisan, patriotic, replete with good suggestions, and his efforts in behalf of the territory will be appreciated by the people. The following from the report is given verbatim:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The population, business, and wealth of the territory has increased so rapidly during the past few years that the expense of constructing public buildings has become a serious problem. The expense of constructing public buildings cannot be procured without conducting water upon the several subdivisions. It necessitates the formation of a public water supply, and the construction of these lands will of necessity be protracted. The lands that are provided with sufficient water for irrigation are being rapidly taken up, and a high state of cultivation and agriculture are being carried on, and the lands are yielding steady and satisfactory returns to the owners.

FORESTS.

There are no forests of importance in the Territory. The timber supply of timber growing on the sides of our mountains is of such a character as to be better adapted to railroad building, mining, and for fuel than for other purposes.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

There are within the Territory mountains of the richest iron and copper ores, vast beds of coal, sulphur, and other valuable deposits, which only need the touch of capital and access to the markets to bring them to the surface of the world into hidden treasures.

LEGISLATION.

On the 6th of May, 1886, I first qualified as governor of the Territory. At that time the Territory was a vast, sparsely settled, and commercially undeveloped territory. The enactment of laws for the suppression of polygamy and the maintenance of the peace and order of the Territory, and the establishment of a new era wherein the people of the Territory were to be united and the Territory was to be a part of the Union. Each looked upon the other as enemies to the public good. I have since that time been a witness to the progress of the Territory, and have witnessed the creation of a new era wherein the people of the Territory were to be united and the Territory was to be a part of the Union. The enactment of laws for the suppression of polygamy and the maintenance of the peace and order of the Territory, and the establishment of a new era wherein the people of the Territory were to be united and the Territory was to be a part of the Union.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Logan, about 90 miles north of Salt Lake City. It was created by the act of the legislative assembly at the session of 1888. Since that time \$180,000 have been appropriated by our legislature to erect suitable buildings and establish necessary farms and experimental stations. Very rapid and satisfactory progress has been made and the attendance has been steadily increasing. It now numbers nearly 400 students, and is a favorite with the people and is destined to do a great work in its sphere.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This worthy institution is located at Ogden, the second city of the Territory, and is under the management of the legislative assembly. The legislative appropriations have been ample to construct suitable school rooms, work shops, dormitories, and necessary farms and experimental stations. The institution is continually receiving new students, and the progress of the school is being accomplished at this home for the wayward.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution is situated at Provo, about 50 miles south of the capital. It is an institution that any of the states might well feel proud of, and is sufficient to care for the insane in a humane and most humane manner. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by our legislature to maintain this home for the unfortunate during the years 1892 and 1893.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution is still under the control of the United States marshal. The new building recently constructed are a great improvement and were much needed.

INDIANS.

The Indians of the territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed. The number of Indians in the Territory and Indian reservations is about 2,000, and the number of acres within the reservation aggregate about 4,000,000. The Indians are the most fertile and well-watered lands within the commonwealth. As the acreage per capita for the Indians is so much larger than for the white population, it is recommended that early provision be made for the allotment in severalty of suitable quantities of such land to the Indians, and that the reservation of the lands be thrown open to the public for settlement. I ought also to say that any further removal of the Indians from the Territory would be a grave injustice and impediment to the progress of the territory that it ought not to be considered, much less permitted.

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These lands as a rule are unoccupied

and unproductive and are of little value without irrigation.

EDUCATIONAL.

In addition to the educational facilities afforded by the Territorial University and Agricultural College, which are maintained by direct appropriations from the general fund by the Territorial legislature, there are paid into the public treasury several school taxes aggregating \$350,000 per annum. This tax is apportioned according to the school population, by the Territorial superintendent of schools, and is expended for the support and maintenance of free public district schools throughout the Territory. In the two cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, during the past two years, more than \$750,000 have been raised on bonds alone and expended in the erection of free public district schoolhouses. These buildings are of the most modern architecture, supplied with the very latest appliances, accommodate more than 7,000 children, and would be a credit to any city of the American continent. Besides these, during the same period, hundreds of other cities, towns, and districts have expended large sums in the erection of modern school buildings, and when the scores of magnificent and costly colleges and academies, which have been built by the various states, are taken into consideration, it is not speaking extravagantly to say that no State or Territory has better educational facilities than can be found in Utah. Here has been less than a district school, and with such an increase in school buildings we have great hopes of very materially reducing this figure in the near future, and standing foremost among the States.

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